

The Leech is one of the Land Leeches, with a lunate head, similar to those received from Ceylon.

The British Museum has also received in a collection of reptiles and fishes, obtained in Siam by Mr. Mouhot, two specimens of a species of Newt, which is so exceedingly like the *Plethodon glutinosum* of North America in external appearance, that is to say in form, size, and colour, and also in the distribution of the palatine teeth, that I was at first inclined to regard them as specimens of the American animal which had been sent to Siam. But I cannot believe this to be the case, as they were inclosed in a bottle containing several kinds of reptiles, which are evidently all natives of Siam. I may observe that this is the first time that any species of Newt has been received from Continental India.

I propose to designate the Siamese species

PLETHODON PERSIMILIS. (Pl. XIX., fig. 2.)

Black, white-speckled, the specks closer and more abundant on the sides; the hind toes elongate, unequal. Tail compressed.

Hab. Siam.

The only character that I can find between the two specimens received from Siam, and some twenty or more of *P. glutinosum* from different parts of the United States in the Museum collection, is that the toes of the hind feet appeared rather longer, more slender, and unequal in length, and the tail much more compressed.

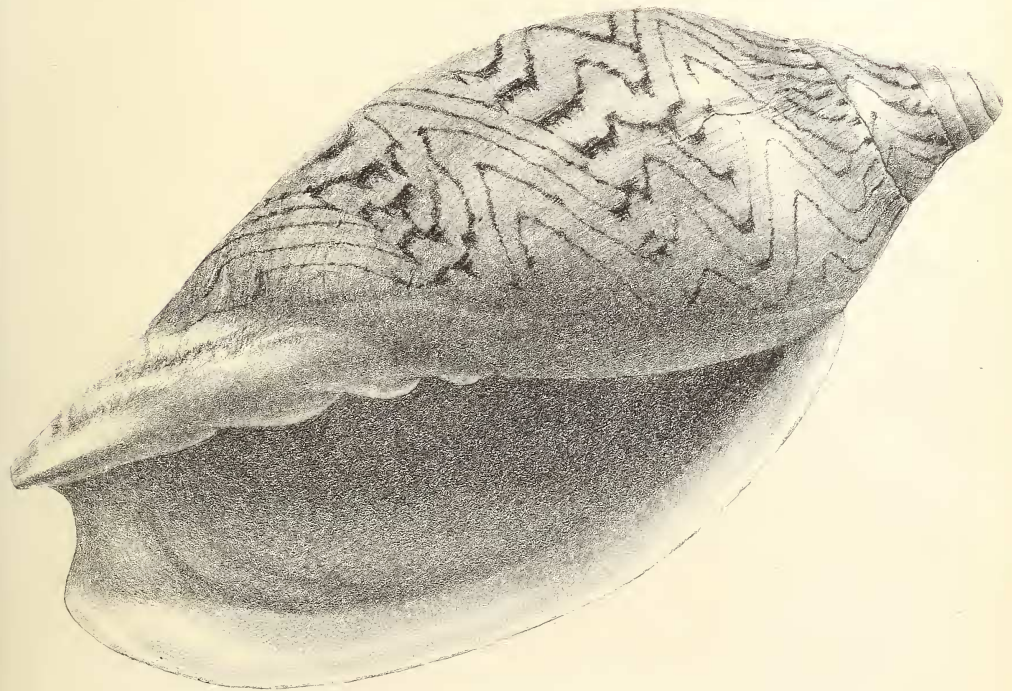
8. DESCRIPTION OF SCAPHA MARIA-EMMA, A NEW SPECIES OF VOLUTE. BY DR. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., ETC.

(Mollusca, Pl. XLVIII.)

Mr. Cuming kindly sent to me a specimen of *Volute*, which had been sent to him by Mr. Jamrach, who received it from Singapore. It is most probably from some of the Malayan Islands, Singapore being merely the entrepôt. The specimen is unfortunately not in a very good condition, being rather sponge-eaten on the hinder part of the body whorl, and having a small hole on the spire; but it is otherwise in a perfect state, with its proper outer lip, so as to be in a good state for description.

It combines the characters of several species. It has the large, regular, smooth-whorled, spired nucleus, of *Scapha aulica*, *S. deshayesii*, *S. luteostoma*, &c., the fusiform shape of *Scapha rutila*, and especially of the smooth variety of *S. aulica*; but it is entirely differently coloured from both of them and all the other large species of the genus, the colouring resembling that of *Amoria undulata*. Indeed some conchologists, to whom I have shown the specimen, have regarded it as a very large specimen of the latter species, which has lost its external polished coat, and with a larger nucleus than usual.

A careful examination of the shell at once shows the fallacy of such



an idea. The form and structure of the nucleus are entirely unlike that of the genus *Amoria*. The shell is entirely destitute of any polished coat, which is the character of that genus, as is proved by the examination of the body whorl near the inner lip; for, though the very thin inner lip is almost entirely destroyed, yet the groove which indicates its extent is well marked by a rather broad impressed line, defining its limits and showing that it was not even extended over the lower part of the body whorl of the shell, much less over the extreme surface of it.

SCAPHA MARIA-EMMA. (Pl. XLVIII.)

Shell ovate, fusiform, pale brown, with narrow, deeply-waved, longitudinal, dark brown lines, forming four more or less distinct, interrupted, spiral bands, consisting of the broader and straighter portions of the longitudinal lines; nucleus large, subcylindrical, with a regular spiral, smooth and rounded apex, without any crenulation near the suture; spire conical; whorls rather ventricose; outer lip rather arched.

Hab. —?

I have named this fine species after my wife, Maria-Emma Gray, whose work, entitled 'Figures of Molluscous Animals for the use of Students,' having brought the figure of the animals of a large number of shells within the reach of students, has entirely changed the previous condition of the science of conchology (as is proved by the works of Adams, Philippi, Weigmann, and other Malacologists); and who was an industrious collector of shells and mollusca before our marriage, now many years ago.

We have also received a *Volute* from Mr. Cuming which has been lately described at Paris under the name of *Voluta rossiniana*. It has a large nucleus, with a large rounded apex of regular smooth-edged whorls. It will be called in the Museum *Scapha rossiniana*.

I have also seen a young *Volute* from New Zealand, which is very like *Volutella papillosa*; but the shell shows no sign of the expanded mantle, which may only be expanded in the adult state of the animal. It differs from the specimen of *V. papillosa* in the British Museum in the nucleus being shorter and of fewer, only one and a half, whorls, though it agrees with those shells in the apex being rather excentric, and the outer edge of the upper or apical whorl being blackish.

The shell is much more ventricose, and the spire shorter, than in the usual form of *V. papillosa*. It may be only a variety of that species, but other specimens are wanting to determine this point.

9. DESCRIPTION OF SOME NEW RECENT ENTOMOSTRACA FROM NAGPUR, COLLECTED BY THE REV. S. HISLOP. BY W. BAIRD, M.D., F.L.S., ETC.

(Annulosa, Pl. LXIII.)

The *Entomostraca* now about to be described were taken from some freshwater pools at Nagpur, and placed in my hands by the